

The Saturday Evening Post

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WHOLE NO. 77.

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FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

IMPROVISATION STANZAS.

THE KNELL OF THE YEAR.

Howe thou' the leafless tree
Howl the wind sadly,
Telling thus mournfully,
The knell of the year.
There on the mountain,
The shrub by the fountain,
All dying and dead,
If their beauty are about, now
And in the black bourn, now
The spoil of the garden and forest appear.

Look back when the summer
Is nigh, and come, e'er
Water's rude power
Had swept o'er creation
In fit desolation:
When each leaf and each flower
With blushed in the sun beam,
Or is the pale moon beam,
Was trembling all dewy as wet by the shower.

Each beauty is fled, now
They hang the pale head low,
All dying and dead now,
The flowers appear—
And thou, o'er thy head, too
The summer has sped too
My winter is here—
Each joy that I once knew
Gone wing of the wind flew,
My head, and my heart too
You beat the last knell, the last knell of my

RAYMOND.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE MORNING STAR.

He'd to you firmament so bright,
A beauteous star surpasses

In play, every satellite
That round about it blazes.

What beams it for? perhaps to shed
A glimmering o'er the sickly,
To show the weary sleepless head,
That morn approaches quickly.

Or when a traveller in the night
Would rove about at random,
The star directs his feeble sight,
And home doth safely land him.

Friends whenever affection's name,
Declining scarcely summers,
To knock up another flame,
The sacred sparkle glimmers,

Or else devoid'd of every hope,
With care the breast is riven,
The star supports the spirits up
And points the path to heaven.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Yours, Editors.—The following Address, written by a young gentleman of considerable literary acquirements, and quoted by Mr. Morris, late of Philadelphia, at the evening of the Augustus (Geo.) Theatre, I should wish to see re-published in your columns, from the circumstance of their confessed efficacy in cherishing and disseminating the exertions of native genius. Yours, &c. D.

THE Queen of Drama beat her downward flight,
The plain of Greece, 'till then a barren waste,
With genious' beams and glory's radiance smil'd,
The human soul, by elegance unbl'd'd,
Has caught the flames and swif'd within the breast;

There arose, and from his rustic car
Born'd the hero, young in deeds of war,
Bearing the Gods that ruled the fate of Greece,
To scatter, and bears idle peace;
Bearing in youth he bears the veterans tell
Gloomy men, who, crown'd with laurels fell—
Glorious chariots—steeds with costly gear,
Warlike—helm—t—banners—lance and spear;
Glorious by ardour, up the straining starts,
And in wild fancy thro' the legions darts,
In flights, and conquer, and in all, tornath,
Borne the man, despite of wayward youth!

Thus Thespis first diffused dramatic light,
And open age behelds the flame more bright;

His mimic's shone the Muse's kindling fire
Bore forth in splendour when the lightning'd lyre

Of Atreus' hand as notes of capture gave,

To rouse old greatness from the mould'ring grave.

The hand'd tyrant of dark days of yore,
Bulls from the tomb to act his part once more,

And he who once could quaff of human blood

Now comes again for sake of chusing gold,

To teach the world, as bravo's fabric must,

The day or other, crumble into dust.

—Cassandra's shone, where luciferine art

Even in prime elates the freedom heart,

For ages we'd a savage wilderness—

A land of death and wretchedness;

To popular zeal no red cross flag unroll'd,

And freedom smiting shou'd a future world,

And those beneath the infant nation raise,

In Greece did in wild, uncultured days,

—Where Precision's glow and Honor's brightness

Reigns.

The drama cried, "there rises the Drama's fame;

More bright than that of Freedom's golden page?

My hand'd land—here we freely give

Our soul, which first inspired the Gods of heaven;

And thy deities—partay fair Freedom's strife,

And, man by actions Honor's majesty;

And, never glorious and true!

—What stand I then to plead the Drama's cause,

And, but their upraise;

Divided harmony and the Muses' home;

Divided, if there needs the drama bounds,

You can't refuse the smile its rank affords?
Methinks my speech has gain'd the cause—for lo!
Bright beams, prophetic, from each pupil flow,
And blushes on each cheek of beauty glow!
Shall we expect the only need we see,
A leaf from Glory, and a smile from you?

EUSTACE.

Augusta, Dec. 24, 1822.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

"What advantage can it be to believe what we cannot understand? If we suffer ourselves to subscribe to one unintelligible mystery, we shall probably to another, and so on until we become completely hotheaded and be subject to be led about entirely at the will of man."

Elias Hicks' Sermon at Chester.

What unintelligible jargon is this? Why truly according to this, one half of us would be found to believe we know not what—and—But stop friend Bigot, thou seemest to be in a heat—let us reason upon this subject coolly and deliberately: Religion we know is a subject of the deepest importance, and therefore merits the most deliberate and impartial, as well as severe scrutiny, in order that we may be governed by nothing in the practice of it but the evidence of truth, and the rational convictions of our own minds and consciences. Without such a test, mankind are often led to hypocrisy, and they are liable to the impositions of crafty and designing persons, whose object is to make an advantage of their ignorance and credulity. One of the great causes of the obstruction of the growth of vital religion, is the surrender which the people have been taught to make of their consciences, to the direction of their spiritual teachers. In proportion as the human mind has neglected, or refused to think for itself, and to exercise its energies, superstition and tyranny have prevailed in the world. It was this that paved the way for the introduction of those gross and abominable corruptions in religion, which disgraced Christianity in the dark ages of papal tyranny. It was through this medium, that the odious union between church and state was effected, which has ever been more or less subservient to oppression and cruelty. "A man," says one of the greatest moral writers of the last century, "ought to govern himself by the dictates of his own conscience without regard to the opinions of others. This is one of the first maxims of moral prudence, justified not only by the voice of wisdom, but by the suffrages of experience, which will soon tell him that if he makes the praise or blame of others the rule of his conduct, he will be distracted by a boundless variety of irreconcilable judgments—he held in suspense by contradictory impulses, and consult forever without any determination." The divine author of the Christian religion, when he published the great plan of salvation did not require his rational creatures to believe any incomprehensible mysteries, nor to give their assent to any proposition, which they could not wholly or in part understand, because this would have been requiring of them an impossibility, no man being able to stretch his faith beyond the limits of his understanding—The concurrence of the heart and the conscience, were the great pre-requisites to the reception of the faith in all true believers. To this end we find Christ always appealing to the rational faculties of men, whenever he addressed them upon the great subject of redemption—"he spake to them in parables, and without a parable spake he not unto them." He thus unfolded to their understandings the reason and fitness of his spiritual dispensation and worship. The reasoning powers of the human mind, were to be made subservient to the spirit of inspiration, and by their co-operation, were to produce the exercise of those pure and rational affections and that imitation of God, by purity of heart and the practice of every virtue, by which the power, substance and efficacy of vital religion were to be made manifest.

BEREAN.

Gloom and silence, produce composure of mind, and patience is a catholic remedy, that softens the rigor of all diseases; and if it does not cure them, it abates much of their acrimony, and probably shortens their duration. Privation of external pleasure obliges us to seek entertainment within ourselves, and if we are condemned to retirement, and are debarred from the diversions which are commonly used to aid the flight of time, we have still means left us, to prevent the tedious vita of life. By meditation and reflection we may cultivate a more intimate acquaintance with

ourselves; we may trace the records of memory, and find perhaps many a fleeting image of past pleasure, that has left no sting of sorrow behind it; or if unhappily

"Remembrance wakes with all her busy train,"

"Swallows at the breast and turns the past to pain,"

then we may take the wings of fancy, and soar into the regions of futurity, where imagination paints many a scene of bliss, and the eye of hope sparkles at the view of future happiness and tranquillity. Although the reading of many books as Solomon says, is a "weariness to the flesh," yet they may assist to "beguile many a lingering moment from the care-worn brow"—they will be like faithful and constant friends, and though they may not all speak the language of truth and soberness, they will be found to be clear from hypocrisy and deception, and never whisper the honied accents of flattery and adulation; unlike those whose insidious smiles and professions of friendly regard, sometimes win our confidence only to betray us. It is related of the celebrated Doctor Boerhaave, that he was once confined by an illness for six months to his bed; his pains were so intense that he dare not attempt the least motion, as every exertion increased his torments, and when he laid for days and nights together without sleep, he diverted his thoughts by meditation and reflection, which relieved and mitigated in a great degree his severe sufferings. There is now in this city, a young man who has suffered a rigid confinement of more than eighteen months to his bed, during which, he has doubtless suffered many a pang and many a torturing agony—"shut out from the common air, and the common use of his own limb," at an age usually termed the prime of life, and under the pressure of such severe corporeal and mental conflicts he has found means to soften down the rigour of human fate, and even to "gild the winged moments as they fly." Fortitude and calm composure of mind, have beamed forth smiles, that even shed a kind of lustre around a gloomy and calamitous situation, in which all the purposes of life have been apparently defeated and brought to an end. R.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

IDLE HOURS—No. 7.

Prone to the dust oppression shall be hurl'd,
Her name, her nature, withered from the world.

Campbell.

Whether we consider America as rising into national grandeur from the glory of her achievements or the splendour of her emancipation, involves a question of the least importance to the actual existence of the fact. If we look upon her as she stands at present, with no companion in her form of government, we wonder at the temerity of that policy which could point to such an untried path. And if we regard her in the felicity of her existing system of republicanism, we admire the genius that planned, we bless the perseverance that executed, and adore the firmness of those stupendous intellects, who, amid the confusion of a universal revolution, fixed her Republic, on a basis too immutable, too unchangeable to be shaken by the convulsions that have crumbled thrones and empires. So glorious an example should be the signal for the imitation of the world. So splendid an accomplishment should be the landmark for the universe. It should rouse the dormant feelings of the inhabitants to our North, and it should stimulate our brethren to the South, to wrestle for a moment with the horrors of illegitimate persecution, till the period should arrive, when, casting behind them their fetters, they rise a glorious Republic, on the ruins of a loathsome monarchy.

In contemplating the characters which the American revolution brought into the field of action, it requires no prejudice to exalt their virtues and extol their works. Neither is it necessary for the existence of any unnatural feeling to palliate those minor failings, of which as soldiers or as statesmen they were guilty. Any private anecdote, any little circumstance relating to these great men should be handed down from one generation to another as the legacy of worth and bravery to their anxious and admiring children. But let those things which expose the weaknesses of our fathers, (for who, with all his generous prejudices will deny that some belonged to them) be buried in the impudent slumbers of oblivion. Who is there that would sully such a noble theme by the relation of one individual tale derogatory to the dazzling splendour of their well earned fame? Hallowed be the memories of such noble characters! Sacred be the turf that rests upon them! and while there lives one genuine American, let him look upon their tombs as the mementos of all that was great and good!

Whether we are to consider under the general head of classic ground, every spot which may have been the scene of action,

is a question which the reader must settle for himself, for as he decides, so he must consider the ground a few rods below the Swedes Church. At that spot there was, during the American revolution, an insignificant redoubt of some half a dozen guns, but with a garrison sufficiently courageous to point them against two British frigates on their way up to the city. The resistance however, which this formidable battery opposed to the passage of the English, was not of so terrible a nature as to oblige them to return, but after having exchanged a few shots, more by way of compliment than retaliation, they proceeded on to the city.

Within the burial ground of the Swedes Church, repose the ashes of the celebrated American Ornithologist; not, as he requested when dying, buried in the bosom of the forest, overshadowed by willows and birds singing o'er his grave—but without a single leaf to shade, or a single bough on which his favourite songster might warble over him.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE PEGASAR.

DISCOURSES.—The following passage is a brilliant example of a judicious choice of circumstances in a description; for such an art is as necessary as a happy blending of colours in a picture.

"I have seen the walls of Balchutha, but they are desolate; the flames have resounded in the halls, and the voice of the people is heard no more; the stream of Ganga was removed from its place by the fall of the walls; the thistle shoots there its lonely head; the moon whistled to the winds; the fox looked out of the window, and the rank grass of the walls waved round his head; desolate is the dwelling of Morna; silence is in the house of her fathers."—FIGARO.

The beauty of this description must strike every one who possesses the least taste. Michael Bruce, in his exquisite poem of *Loch Leven*, has a passage in some respects similar to it:

"Perhaps, in some lone, decay, desert tower,
That time had spair'd, forth from the window looks,
Half hid in grass, the solitary Fox;
While from above, the Owl, musician dire,
Screams hoarse, harsh, and grating to the ear."

The idea with which this quotation concludes, seems to have been borrowed from the sublime Persian poet, Ferdousi:

"The spider hath hung with tapestry the palace of the Cæsars; the owl, keepeth sentinel in the watch-towers of Afrasiel!"

Authors and readers do each other ample justice: the first inveigh against the ignorance and injustice of the world; and the other the dullness and vanity of the author: ... that if the first pay the other off with bad sense or false wit, the other requires them with false judgment.

THE AMIABLE WIFE.

"The maid I shall love, must be free from dis-gone,
Wear her heart on her lips, and her soul in her eyes;

"A soul, by the precepts of virtue informed,
And a mind by the purest benevolence warm'd.
Her converse so varied as to please;
Unaffectedly cheerful, and polish'd with ease;
Her person attractive, her temper serene,
And her wit rather brilliant and playful, than keen."

The French having sent general Vial, as their envoy to Malta—to counteract him, or in other words, to stop him up, Mr. Canning proposed that England should send the Earl of Cork. This would be something like the retaliation of Frederick of Prussia; the French government having sent him an ambassador without an arm, he next day despatched one to Versailles with a wooden leg!

INSCRIPTION TO VOLTAIRE.

Some years ago, a few *savans* philosophers proposed opening a subscription in Paris, for erecting a statue to the memory of Voltaire. The subscription was in great forwardness, and the statuary applied to, when an English gentleman who happened to be there defeated the whole scheme, by writing the following inscription:

Behold Voltaire! deserving of a stone,
Who in poetry was great,
In history little,
Still less in philosophy, and
In religion
Nothing at all.
His wit was acute,
His judgment precipitate,
His dishonesty extreme,
Loud women smiled upon him,
And the prostitute patronized him;
Though he spared neither God nor man.
A jest of Atheists,
Who call themselves philosophers,
Scraped some money together,
And caused this statue to his memory.

BANKS OF THE BRANDY WINE.

A FRAGMENT.

"Twas noon; the wearied minstrel had wandered from the Capital of Pennsylvania to the pleasant and truly hospitable village of West-Chester, situated near the verdant banks of the Brandywine; poverty and deep-rooted sorrow were the companions of his journey, and he paused on the summit of an eminence, to speculate on the reception he should meet, on entering the thickly settled part of the town. The world to him was not new; he had seen and studied it much, but had felt its frowns and biting censures much more. What better welcome had he now to expect, than he had heretofore experienced? But he pursued his course onward with hesitating steps, and downcast looks.

"Twas midsummer, and the birds carolled sweetly, the fields were green and luxuriant, and heaven and man seemed at peace with each other. The minstrel, in earlier happier days, had perused the essays and songs of "Old Robert, the scribe," and "here abouts he dwelt." A stranger entered the portal, and made himself known. Pity pleasure, doubt, faith alternately marked his features, till the simple tale of then unmerited distress, solved every doubt, and bade him act.

The habitation of "Poor Robert" received him,—for the friend of his bosom, like himself, was the friend of mankind. Months glided away, and the bard perched his song, and the ear of the village

lages, &c. and some of the forest and
rare species—24 stews—60 peacock—
strivers—24 artions of beef—24 stewed
ranges of beef—40 hams—30 tongues—18
large pigeon pies—36 large raised pies—
48 fish of the finest species—28 ragouts—
108 jellies, creams, &c. &c.—60 large fruit
pies—36 large marrow puddings—50 sal-
lads—48 large dishes of curious cookery,
each of which would take a chapter to de-
scribe—100 full grown pine apples—200
pounds of grapes of the finest description—
230 ice creams, and pears, apples, olives,
cakes, and dried fruit of the finest and
rarest description.

Scrap from late French Papers.

Prince Esterhazy gave a great hunt in
compliment to his friends, at which upwards of eight hundred peasants were em-
ployed for 15 days in enclosing and roasting
the game. In the Grand Duchy of
Hesse, the peasants being called out on a
like occasion, refused to serve as "chiens
de chasse," or as pointers or hounds. The
consequence was a law suit between them
and the proprietor, to determine the capac-
ity in which they were to perform service.

A journal states that at Weimar, in
Switzerland, there exists a chamber of
Death, in which the bodies of the dead are
deposited for a few days after their decease,
with a bell rope attached to one of their
hands, with which they may give a signal
of resuscitation.

The Dey of Algiers has resorted to a
singular mode of conquering the love of
celibacy, by ordaining that every bachelor
of more than 20 years of age shall receive
at least once a day in public a sound flag-
ging. The expedient is said to be highly
effectual, but it is apprehended that it may
not on the whole promote the harmony of
matrimony, as the husbands may be inclined
to deal out to their ribs some of the suf-
fering by which their common felicity was
attained.

An American has obtained the privilege
of establishing a steam boat on the Leman
Lake, in Switzerland.

On the 14th November last, in Paris, a respect-
able woman who had not given over her house for
nearly three years, was seized with a curiosity to
see the inauguration of the statue of Louis XIV.
in the Champs Elysees. She went thither accom-
panied by her husband and son in law, and about
9 o'clock in the evening, an explosion of powder
took place, which killed her on the spot. Her
fate was singular, viewed in connection with her
long seclusion.

The obsequies of the great chemist Berthollet,
were performed in the neighbourhood of Paris
with much pomp. Chapel, Théâtre, Guy, Lucas,
and Jardard, each pronounced a brief and affecting
discourse at his grave, in celebration of his ge-
nius and benevolence.

A new edition of Sir Walter Scott's Novels and
Poems, was about to be published in Paris by
subscription, in thirty volumes.

Intelligence from Genoa had been re-
ceived at Gibraltar, which states that a violent
storm was experienced at that port,
which damaged the Lazaretto and town to the
amount of 6,000,000 of francs.

Shipwreck.—The Lasselles, Capt. Son-
house, from Maranham, was driven on the
banks of Southport, in attempting to make
the harbor of Liverpool during the pre-
valence of a violent gale, on the 18th Novem-
ber, and every person on board, consisting
of 23 or 24, perished. It is supposed the
vessel must have gone to pieces, as up-
wards of 400 bales of cotton had been
washed ashore. Another vessel, the Brunswick
from Smyrna, was lost the following
morning on Barret's, and it is supposed all
hands perished.

Weekly Compendium.

FOREIGN.

Flour is at one hundred and ten dollars
per barrel at Guayaquil, according to intel-
ligence received at Baltimore, by the way of
Panama.

Six pirates were executed at Malaga, on
the 16th November. Their bodies were
quartered, fried in oil, and placed on gib-
bets near the harbour.

PONT AU PRINCE.

The official Gazette, published at Port
au Prince, gives the particulars of the late
destructive fire at that place, by which it
appears, that the whole of the commercial
and richest part of the town was destroyed.
In consequence of this great calamity, an
official order had been issued expressly for-
bidding, until further orders, under severe
penalties, any augmentation in the rent of
houses, the price of provisions, of wood for
building, or of any article of necessity or
daily consumption. The same Journal con-
tains the proclamation of Boyer, permitting
the importation, free of duty, of all lumber
and other materials requisite for rebuilding
the houses.

By the brig Rebecca and Sally, arrived
at New-York, accounts have been received
from Curaçao to the 20th ult. from which
it will be seen that Com. Daniels had cap-
tured a Spanish corvette of 24 guns, with
25,000 dollars in specie on board.

Curaçao, Dec. 17.—A boat came ashore
this day from the Colombian brig Vene-
dor, and brought an official letter from
Com. Daniels, giving information that at
12 o'clock on the 16th, the ships Bolívar
and Constitution fell in with and captured
the Spanish corvette ship María Theresa,
carrying 24 long nine pounders and 200
men. She had \$25,000 in specie on board,
which had been already transferred to the
Bolívar. She was from Havana, for Mar-
caibo, with two merchant brigs in company,
all loaded with provisions for General Mor-
ales. The action was fought in sight of
this harbour, and only of a few minutes du-
ration. On board of the Spanish corvette,
there were two men killed and two wounded.
The Colombian ships sustained no
injury, either in vessels or men. A small
Dutch vessel left this port to-day with
some invalid soldiers from Curaçao to join the
Venezuelans.

THE LORD MAYOR'S BILL OF FARE.
The gathering is the bill of fare of the feast given
on the 5th Nov. by the Lord Mayor and the She-
phear to the citizens, arranged and provided by
the members of the London Tavern. From its
contents we may form some distinct impres-
sions of what is provided for a City Feast, and by
City standards. The provision is provided on a scale
of an estimation of 1,000 persons, or that is the
number of those who might have been
admitted into the Lord Mayor's

entertainment—2,000 pounds of real butter,
which will fill a quantity of 200 tuns—
200 dishes of game, hams, pheasants, pri-

The President—Accounts received at Baltimore from Rio Janeiro to the 29th Nov., state that the coronation of the "Constitutional Emperor of Brazil, Lord Don Pedro the First," had been postponed until the 1st of December, on which day it was ex-
pected the "august ceremony" would take place.

DOMESTIC.

It is reported that the Rev. Dr. Milner, of New-
York, will shortly visit England, as the Representa-
tive of the American Bible Society, to be present
at the next annual meeting of the British and
Foreign Bible Society. It is also reported that the
Rev. Dr. Adam Clarke, will visit this country in the
spring on a similar mission.

On Monday last, Commodore Porter left
New-York in the steam galley Sea Gull, to
join the expedition fitting out at Norfolk
against the pirates.

By the Navy List, it appears that one
eighth of the officers have died or resigned
during the past year.

The whole number of deaths in the city
of Boston during the year 1822, were 1203,
of whom 165 were by consumption, intem-
perance 23, suicide 5, old age 56, stillborn
1.

An Ecclesiastical Council has been in-
stituted at Salem (Mass.) to investigate the
charges lately alleged against the character
of the Rev. J. N. Maffit. They admit
he has been imprudent, but they have
unanimously acquitted him of the charges.
The proceedings of the council are to be
published in a pamphlet.

Gas Lights.—The Gas Light Company
in Baltimore have now brought their works
to great perfection, after having struggled
with many difficulties and considerable
delay. The chief part of the stores on
Baltimore-street are lit with it, and many
of the public establishments in other situations.
The great improvements made by
the company in the purification of the gas
have deprived it of the offensive smell
which was a strong objection to many, and
prevented its introduction into their houses.
The deceased then retired a few paces to
his boarding house, followed by De Rome's
wife who gave him several blows with a
large broomstick; he fell and expired in a
few minutes. When De Rome was arrested,
he still had the scabbard of his dirk by
him, and a dirk said to be his, was in about
an hour afterwards, found upon the ground
near the spot where the fatal act was per-
petrated. An inquest brought in a verdict,
that the deceased died of a wound given by
the hand of said De Rome—and that his
wife was accessory to the crime.

The legislature of Delaware met at Dover
on Tuesday, the 7th inst. The Senate
appointed Charles Thomas, speaker, and
William Huntington, clerk. In the lower
house, George Clark, Esq. was appointed
speaker, and William P. Brobston, clerk;
all of New Castle county.

New Jersey Canal.—General Swift and
Col. Penwick, have reported to the Canal
commissioners at Morristown, N. J. that the
plan of uniting the Delaware and Hudson
by the Musconetcong and Passaic rivers,
may be accomplished without serious ob-
stacles; that its completion would be at-
tended with immense advantage to the iron
works in New Jersey, and supply the city
of N. York with coal from the mines on the
Lehigh river in Pennsylvania, at a low price.
It would also furnish the citizens of East Jersey with more ready convey-
ance of their agricultural products to the
New-York market.

New Year's Gift.—On the 5th inst. the
wife of Dr. Daniel Stoddard, of Hartland,
(Vt.) presented her husband with three fine
children, one son and two daughters, weigh-
ing all together, 25 lbs. Mr. Stoddard is
about sixty years of age, has had two wives,
and been the father of twenty children,
nineteen of which are still living, and six
of which have been born within the last
three years.

Extreme Cold.—At Bellows Falls, Ver-
mont, on Tue day week, between the hours of
6 and 7 in the morning, the mercury in
Fahrenheit's thermometer stood at 20 de-
grees below zero!

A serious accident occurred in Balti-
more, on Wednesday morning last to Mr.
Henry Price, druggist, in Baltimore-street.
While putting up some cases of fulmina-
ting powder, an explosion took place,
which shattered his hand in so shocking a
manner as to render amputation necessary.
In his face and body he was likewise much
injured.

Detroit, December 13.
Iron ore has been found in sufficient quantity
in Monroe county, to induce a gentle-
man from New-York to commence work-
ing it. This ore is said to be very rich,
and there is a prospect that enough of iron
can be made from it to supply the present
demand of the country.

Literary.
Percival's Poems.—The editor of the Charles-
ton City Gazette, (where Dr. Percival has for a
time resided,) speaking of the proposed edition of

Percival's Poems, to be published in this city, if
sufficient patronage is afforded, says—"If, like
Gray, he will pass a severe criticism on his own
works, and reject all which his cool judgment con-
siders as unworthy to be placed in company with
his best efforts, he can with little difficulty, present
to the public a volume not only honorable to his
own name and talents, but which every American
may confidently produce as bold and beautiful speci-
mens of the poetry of his country. The volume
will be published for the benefit of the author.
Those who love to look at nature, whether presented
as an object of sight, or gently drawn from the
human heart—those who love exalted sentiments
clothed in glowing words—in fine, those
who love to reward genius, will purchase a volume
of Percival's Poems."

MAJOR LONG'S EXPEDITION.

The second chapter of the second volume of
Major Long's Expedition, contains an interesting
account of an excursion of a detachment of the
exploring party, to the summit of what is designated
in several maps as the "Highest Peak" in the
Rocky Mountains. As the detachment moved up
the narrow valley that extends westward to the
base of the Peak, they arrived at the Boiling
Spring, so called, of which they gave the annexed
description. In the bottom of it, a great number
of beads and other small articles of Indian orna-
ments were found, "having unquestionably been
left there as sacrifices or presents to the spring,
which is regarded with a sort of veneration by the
savages."

The Boiling Spring is a large and beautiful foun-
tain of water, cool and transparent, and highly
arated with carbonic acid. It rises on the brink of
a small stream, which here descends from the
mountains, at the point where the bed of this
stream divides the ridge of sandstone, which rises
against the base of the first granite range.

The water of the spring deposits a copious
concretion of carbonate of lime, which has accu-
mulated on every side, and has formed a large
bank overhanging the stream. This bank is of

a stony substance, and rises
three or four hundred yards, and
overflows. The spring rises from the
base with a rumbling noise, discharging
equal volumes of air and water, pos-
sibly gallons per minute, the whole being
constant agitation. The water is brackish,
spare, and has the sparkling appearance
of aerated artificial mineral water.

Instant a few rods from this, is another
of the same kind, which discharges its water
into a basin remaining constantly full, and air only
escaping from it. We collected some of the
cattle, including horses, cows and swine,
have since died of hydrophobia. But the
persons bitten, by using suitable precau-
tions and expedients, have hitherto
escaped without experiencing any very
serious inconveniences.

Fire.—Two different fires occurred at
Harrisburg on the 10th inst. by which two
or three frame tenements were destroyed,
and two brick buildings much injured.

The mouth of Columbia River at which
it is proposed to establish a military post
and settlement, is 5000 miles from Wash-
ington.

Murder.—Charles H. De Rome and his
wife have been committed to prison at Vincennes,
(Indiana,) charged with the murder
of a young man named George Hick-
man. It appeared in testimony that a dis-
pute took place at the house of De Rome
and a noise being made in the street, the
deceased interfered, and was soon heard
to say, "De Rome you have dirked me."—
The deceased then retired a few paces to
his boarding house, followed by De Rome's
wife who gave him several blows with a
large broomstick; he fell and expired in a
few minutes. When De Rome was arrested,
he still had the scabbard of his dirk by
him, and a dirk said to be his, was in about
an hour afterwards, found upon the ground
near the spot where the fatal act was per-
petrated. An inquest brought in a verdict,
that the deceased died of a wound given by
the hand of said De Rome—and that his
wife was accessory to the crime.

The legislature of Delaware met at Dover
on Tuesday, the 7th inst. The Senate
appointed Charles Thomas, speaker, and
William Huntington, clerk. In the lower
house, George Clark, Esq. was appointed
speaker, and William P. Brobston, clerk;
all of New Castle county.

The way they do things in Georgia.
The Georgia Patriot, published at Milledgeville,
the capital of the state, speaking of the conduct
of the majority of their legislature, gives
the following picture of a legislative scene, when they
were attempting to discuss the report of the com-
mittee, relative to the difficulties between Gov-
ernor Clarke and Colonel Hammond:

"The report in itself, is as extraordinary, and
unprecedented as was the tumult and confusion
which prevailed in the house, at the time of its
introduction; for we cannot call it a discussion or considera-
tion. The majority of the house permitted no

discussion, and the house was in a temper of mind to deliberate upon

any subject. The speaker was addressed by a dozen voices at once; "order," "order," was re-
peated from every part of the house—all were

talking and none would listen. Many attempted to address the chair, but such was the confusion

that they could not proceed; every one was in a place, some motioned to adjourn, others cried

"order," and some vociferated "the previous question," and those whose lungs were exhausted, clapped

their hands and shuffled their feet.

"In this state of tumult and confusion, the speaker proceeded to put the previous question, and declared it to be carried; while it is a notorious fact that a large portion of the members were unable to learn the particular motion so many having been made, upon which they were called to decide, and many of those who did know, understood not the nature and effect of the previous question.

"Upon this vote, taken in this tumultuous manner, and under those singular circumstances the speaker decided that all discussion and all amend-
ments of the report were out of order.

"Even the *modesty* of the majority was abashed at this sweeping decision. And although they now declared themselves willing to waive the strict rules of the house as declared by the speaker, and enter into a discussion of the merits of the report; yet in effect no discussion or consideration was allowed, no sooner did a member of the mi-
nority attempt to address the chair, than his voice was drowned in the tumultuous cries of 'order,' 'the question,' 'the question.' This confusion was not of a moment's duration, it lasted for hours, and several of the members left the house in disgust. The speaker nevertheless proceeded to take the question, altho' repeated motions were made to adjourn, (which he decided were out of order and refused to put) and calling the yeas and nays, a majority were found in favor of the report."

NEWLY DISCOVERED INDIANS.
Mr. Chapman, missionary to the Osages, informs that from travellers of veracity, they have received intelligence of the following tribes of Indians of the Rocky Mountains.—The *Kiowas*, *Arapahous*, *Ja-
tans*, or *Kamanchies*, and the *Crows*:—wandering tribes inhabiting the prairies at the foot of the mountain on this side. They rove from place to place with no settled home. When they pursue their game, they carry their houses of skin with them, and all their furniture.—Their game furnishes their food and clothing. The *Crow* tribe range north of the Arkansas river, the other tribes south of it, in their excursions. They are numerous. The *Jatans* alone have 20,000 warriors; and are supposed to have a population of about 80,000; the other tribes nearly as populous. On the west side of the mountains, these travellers inform of the *Anapahas*, and the *Utasas*. These pursue the same wandering habits. How numerous and wretched are the ramifications of the family of fallen man!

Number of Indians in North America.

[From a late report of the Rev. Dr. Morse.]
Indians in New-England, - - - - -
In New-York, - - - - -
In Ohio, - - - - -
In Michigan, and N. W. Territory, - - - - -
In Illinois and Indiana, - - - - -
In Southern states E. of Mississippi, 65,125
W. of Mississippi, and N. of Missouri, - - - - -
Between Missouri and Red River, 101,070
West of Rocky Mountain, - - - - -
Between Red River & Rio del Norte, 45,570

Total 471,220

Letters have been received (says the
Baltimore Morning Chronicle,) in this
city, from Paris, stating that England, in
case hostilities should break out between
France and Spain, had contracted to sup-
ply the latter with a number of ships
and gun-boats, and to furnish a force
of 100,000 men, to be sent to the
Spanish dominions in America. The
French government has also engaged
to supply the Spanish army with 100,000
men, and to furnish a force of 100,000
men, to be sent to the Spanish dominions in America.

It is rumoured, that agents from Cuba, are now in Washington, to sound our government on this point, whether if this Island should declare itself independent, the United States would acknowledge and guarantee the same. This may account for the late sudden departure of the British squadron from the Cuba station, without staying to co-operate with Commodore Porter.

FROM WASHINGTON.

On Wednesday the Senate was engaged in discussing the bill for abolishing imprisonment for debt. Various amendments were offered which, with the original bill, were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Reid, of Georgia, after a few words on the subject of the differences of opinion which was excited on the subject of internal improvement, with a view to put to rest any constitutional scruples arising thereon, submitted the following amendment to the constitution, which was ordered to lie one day on the table.

Moved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following amendment to the constitution of the United States, to be proposed to the legislatures of the several states, which, when ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the states, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said constitution, to wit: Congress shall have power to establish and construct roads and canals.

A bill to provide for the more prompt settlement of public accounts and for the punishment of the crime of perjury, was read a third time and passed.

Extract of a letter from Italy.

It had not been going to Venice, I should have quitted Milan with regret, where I had found much to interest and delight me. I passed through Vicenza, Verona, and Padua, in my way to the sea-side city, and owe to Shakespeare the chief pleasure I derived from my journey. It is not difficult to approach Verona, which looks the seat of fidal city that Capulet and Montague might have set by the ear, without thinking of Juliet and her Romeo. I assure you that their anger haunted me through the streets, and though the moon was up before I could prevail on myself to leave the Amphitheatre, which is magnificient. I would not forego the pleasure of making a pilgrimage to Juliet's tomb, which they have in a garden formerly attached to a Franciscan convent. They have a tolerable correctness, but should be sorry to be called on for an affidavit of truth; still I believed it all at the time, and such a place, and under such a night, which was like that which Shakespeare himself imagined, no one could have refused to credit much more.

Dramatic.

Franklin street Theatre.—Incompetent as we are to decide upon the merits or demerits of the different elements for dramatic excellence, we cannot forgo the privilege of expressing our gratification at the admirable personation of Florida in Mrs. TAYLOR's in the tragedy of the Apostle, on Thursday evening. The character was sustained throughout the whole piece with animation and spirit corresponding with the various changes which the heroine experiences until the entire development of the plot. Every one we conversed with was in raptures with the performance, which bespoke the satisfaction visible in the countenance of the audience generally. Little Pickle in the afterpiece, is considered by able critics, to be Mr. TAYLOR's chief effort.

Mr. WILLIAM CLARK, has been re-elected by the legislature, Treasurer of the state.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Franklin Gazette, dated Harrisburg, Jan. 14.

"Mr. EYSTER presented in the senate today a remonstrance from a number of Roman catholics of Adams county, similar to those heretofore presented against the object of the petitioners from St. Mary's Church.

The bill from the other house regulating, or rather providing for the gauging of canals in the city and county of Philadelphia, was read a third time and passed. The bill regulating fisheries in the river Delaware was read a third time and passed. The principal provision in it is, that it prohibits all fishing on Sunday under a heavy penalty.

The bill regulating county rates and levies was passed, not however till the fifth section was stricken out, which gave the commissioners of your city and county two hundred dollars extra for contingent expenses attending the laying out of roads and other purposes. The remaining sections of the bill have relation principally to the mode of appointing collectors, and to compelling the settlement of their accounts.

The following resolution has passed both branches of the legislature:

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania in general assembly met, That William R. Smith of the senate, and Jacob Holgate of the house of representatives, be a committee to correspond with George Dallas of the city of Philadelphia, who is hereby authorized to take charge of the copper plates of the state map, and also of all the copies of the state maps belonging to the commonwealth now in the hands of the representatives of John Melish deceased, and to deposit the same in some proper place to the order of the surveyor general; And in case of a refusal to deliver them on demand, the said George M. Dallas is hereby authorized to take such measures as he may deem necessary to effect the object contemplated by this resolution, and make report to the legislature as soon as may be.

In the house of representatives, Mr. Williams laid on the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the militia system be directed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the formation of battalions or regiments of volunteers within the bounds of the first division Pennsylvania militia.

Local Affairs.

Execution.—The death warrant for the execution of William Gross, of this city,

for the murder of Keziah Stow, has been received, and read to him by the Sheriff.

The criminal bore the intelligence with remarkable fortitude. The execution is to take place on Friday, the 7th day of February.

At a meeting of the Select and Common Councils, held on Monday evening last, John Bacon, Esq. was unanimously re-elected Treasurer of the city for the ensuing year.

Our citizens, residing in the neighbour-

hood of the circus, have been much alarmed

ed by the discovery of a third attempt to set fire to that building on Saturday evening last.

Beautiful Phenomena.—The heavens presented a beautiful appearance in this city on Monday last. There appeared to be four or more suns, in the radii of the sun's rays, each emitting a mild transparent stream of light. The phenomena were interesting for their beauty and singularity.

New Invention!—They have a Machine in Philadelphia, for proving Ministers, remarked an honest old German, "I was so little that I slipped through it without any difficulty—but when the great Elias came to pass through it, he was so large that he tore the gearing all to pieces!"

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The subjects on which our fair correspondent "CATHERINE," has exercised her pen, are too distantly connected with the present time to afford that interest which her Muse might otherwise inspire. We should have answered her note more satisfactorily, perhaps, had we known where to present our respects.

PRICE CURRENT.

WHEAT FLOUR,	\$7 12 73
RYE DO.	4 50
CORN MEAL,	3 50
WHEAT IN GRAIN,	1 45
RYE DO.	76
CORN DO.	65
OATS,	40
SHOOTS,	30
BARLEY,	75
FLAXSEED,	1 00

MARRIED.

On the 7th inst, at Friends' Meeting House, in Key's Alley, WILLIAM S. VAIL, to SALLY ANN daughter of Asa Elkinton.

On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Helfenstein, Mr. HENRY HEDDERLY, of Philadelphia, to Miss ANN POWELL, of Liverpool.

On the 14th inst by John Shaw, Esq. Mr. MOSES HUTTON, to Miss LYDIA HARMER, of the Northern Liberties.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Brodhead, Mr. ABRAHAM SINK, jun. to Miss ANNA MARIA HARRISON, all of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 16th inst, by the Rev. Dr. Brodhead Mr. ANDREW ADAMS, Merchant, to Miss MARY BARTON.

On Thursday evening, the 16th inst, by the Rev. Mr. Vandersloot, Mr. JAMES BIEGHAUS, teacher, to Miss SARAH REED, both of the Northern Liberties.

On Monday evening last, by the Rev. E. S. Ely, Mr. WILLIAM BIETH to Miss LUCINDA BROSS, both of this city.

DIED.

Yesterday, of a lingering illness, which he bore with unexampled resignation to the will of his Divine Father, in the 29th year of his age, Mr. ARTHUR NEELY.

On the 10th inst MARIA STAUGHTON, wife of the Rev. Dr. Staughton.

On Saturday morning last, Mr. PHILIP TURNER, aged 21.

On Sunday evening last, Mrs. JANETTE McCUAULIFFE, wife of Mr. Isaac McCauley.

On Sunday evening last, Mrs. SUSANNAH TONEY, aged 37.

On Wednesday morning, Mr. WILLIAM CARSON, sen. aged 75.

On Wednesday morning, Mrs. ANN CATHERINE, aged 74.

On the 12th inst, THOMAS MEASE, aged 19, citizen of Dr. James Mease.

On Thursday morning, Mrs. ELIZA D. MONTGOMERY wife of the Rev. James Montgomery, aged 35.

At Hudson, N. Y. Mrs. ALLEN, the mother of the lamented Lieut. Allen, of the U. S. Navy.

CONCERTED.

On Sunday morning the 12th inst, CATHERINE, the infant daughter of Mr. James K. O'Brien, residing on the Germantown road.

Like a soft flower, on some deserted plain,

Catilin fresh in green spring's enlivening rays,

It lifts its head, but ah, how short its reign—

Conquering night its tender form dismisses.

Alas! D. O. (institute as thou art)

Can no mock prayer relenting pity move;

Not all the feelings of a parent's heart;

Not all the pangs of soft-endearing love.

When affliction racks the savage breast,

Soft pity deigns the drooping heart to cheer,

Can aught, when lovely innocence distress'd,

Release the heart-felt tribute of a tear.

Farewell, sweet Babe!—Oh, 'tis a pang to part—

Yet we shall meet again, that Hope is given—

Ones! that thought, it sooths thy parent's heart;

Oh joy divine, to meet again in Heaven.

Jan 18—19

No. 8 South Fifth street.

WANTED—A FARM,

WANTED about 2000 dollars, for which City property, worth 2700 dollars, will be offered in exchange—the balance of 700 dollars, to be paid in Cash. Also, a great variety of Farms, Houses, Lots, &c. for Sale or Barter—great Bargains, if applied for immediately.

ROBERT S. ENGLISH,

Broker & Land Agent, No. 2 Sheppard's Alley,

Jan 18—19

THOMAS HALL,

SIGN of the North Carolina, 26 South Front street, keeps for sale, PEPPER POT, of a superior quality, on Wednesdays, Saturdays, and Sundays, where those who are disposed to partake of a favorite dish will always find a constant supply.

Jan 18—19

HOWELL'S INDIAN SYRUP,

A NEWLY DISCOVERED MEDICINE, prepared from a compound of medicinal Herbs and Plants, being efficacious for the cure of Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Consumption of the Lungs, and long continued Coughs. Also, to strengthen the weak stomachs of those who have been long confined by sickness.

Prepared by the inventor, JOHN B. HOWELL,

back of No. 103, Vine Street, and sold at No. 90,

North Fourth Street, Philadelphia, in vials of one

gill, at 20 Cents, with printed directions to each.

One vial is sufficient to cure an inveterate

Cough in a grown person.

Jan 18—19

Our citizens, residing in the neighbour-

NEW-THEATRE.

2d Night of Mr. Wallack's engagement.

This Evening, January 18,

Will be presented the admired Tragedy of

CORIOLANUS;

OR, THE ROMAN MARTHON.

Cains Martins Coriolanus, Mr. Wallack

(his second appearance here these 3 years.)

Tullus Aufidius, Mr. H. Wallack

Menenius Agrippa, Mr. Warren

Volumnia, Mrs. Entwistle.

After which, a comic piece, in 2 acts called

WHO'S THE DUPE.

Old Daily Grudges, Mr. Jefferson

Mr. Burke

On Monday, a comedy (never acted here) called

Fraternal Discord, Captain Bertram, Mr. Wallack.

The Tragedy of Bellamira will be revived in the course of the ensuing week, for the benefit of

Mrs. Tarsini.

CITY THEATRE,—Princ St.

Mr. HAW'S BENEFIT.

This Evening, January 18,

Will be presented the celebrated Play called

PIZARRO;

OR, THE DEATH OF ROLLO.

Rolls, Mr. SHAW; Pizarro, Mr. Porter.

After the Play, Shakespeare's Comedy, called

CATHARINE & PETRUCHIO.

Doors open at 6, and Curtain will rise at 7 o'clock precisely.

BY COMLY & TEVIS, Auct's.

No. 75 MARKET STREET.

On Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock,

80 Packages Fresh Imported and

Seasonable Dry Goods,

Also, a large and general assortment of Domest.

ic Goods.

DRY GOODS.

On Saturday morning next, at 9 o'clock, will be

sold, on a credit,

An extensive assortment of

THE OLY.

THE WHOLE KING OF KIDS,
LIVED ON ALL THE PLATES."

PARODY.

Indeed, and now with the most solemnized oaths,
By the authority of the Government, I declare
"THE BRAINS AND THOUGHTS."
At there a heart that ever lov'd,
And felt a woman's heel?
There a man can work unmov'd,
Without turgor of steel?
What bear him to some tavern door,
Or opium-opening cell,
Where true but heavy frowns roar,
Where others never die?

For there's a devil in woman's eye,
A lunatic in her sheet—
A yell in every horrid cry,
From which a man should steer:
And he who can escape her wills,
A prize indeed should have,
Nor feel that pain that damps all smiles—
Then pain her object slave.

A REBUS.

A sword, a scimitar, and a spear pray unite,
And they'll show you a thing without fail;
Which, the least of its species, will oftentimes
Kill.

And it carries a sting in its tail.

The following is a verbatim copy of a letter sent a gentleman commander of B—— college, Oxford, addressed to his father in the country:
"Sir— I write this to-night (Monday,) and shall put it into the post to-morrow (Tuesday.) It will be in town on Wednesday, and you will receive it at Greenwich on Thursday. Pray let me have some money on Friday, or I shall set off by the Worcester mail on Saturday, and be with you on Sunday."

"Your son dutifully,

H. B."

Colley Cibber visited the Duke of Wharton, at Wharton, on Buckinghamshire, and taking an leave with his Grace, the carriage could hardly be dragged along through the heavy clay. "It has been said," observed the poet, "that your Grace ran through your estate; but I defy you to run through this."

Shoe not to fight.—Burke had once risen in the House of Commons, with some papers in his hand on the subject of which he intended to make a motion, when a rough brawny member rudely started up and said—"Mr. Speaker, I hope the hon. gentleman does not mean to read that large bundle of papers, and to bore us with a long speech into the bargain?" Mr. Burke was so swollen or rather so nearly suffocated with rage, as to be incapable of utterance, and absolutely ran out of the house. George Selwyn remarked, it was the only time he had ever seen the noble realized—"A lion put to fight by the baying of an ass."

Stingular attachment of Leonard Conder, a native of France, for Widows.

Leonard Conder, a native of the province of Languedoc, in France, was remarkably attached to the fair sex; his sincerity always led him to command the favor and distinction, by shewing a peculiar attachment for widows, to one of which whom he was contracted at the age of eighteen, but the interference of his friends put a stop to, at least, the legal consummation.

At the age of twenty-three, on the 19th of January, 1745, he was first married to Leonora Duane, widow, who died the 3d of February, 1750.

His second wife was taken on the 3d of April following, Mary Byle, widow, who died on the 2d of February, 1763.

The third wife, whom he married on the 4th of June, was Jane Muallies, widow, who died the 12th of May, 1766.

His attachment to the fair in general, and to widows in particular, suffered no diminution, for on the 6th of February, 1769, he married for the fourth time, with Catherine Valade, widow, who in her turn left him a solitary mourner, the 23d of October, 1771.

He sought his usual relief, and on the first of July, 1773, he married his fifth wife, Anne Barge, widow, whom heaven was pleased to take to its mercies on the 7th of January, 1777.

He continued to mourn for her loss full four months, when solitude becoming a burthen, he threw off his sable habit, and boldly attacked the last widow of Francis Brabare, who became his fifth wife on the 27th of May, 1777, who blessed him with her endearments no longer than till the 26th of December, 1779.

Habit was now become nature, and though in the 55th year of his age, he was married for the seventh time, on the 3d of July, 1781, to Frances Larey, widow, whom he buried in January, 1784; and immediately attacked the widow of Jean Jacques Yaure, whom he soon after espoused. Here our information respecting this curious man terminates.

The Brain.—A small pressure of the brain diminishes, a stronger destroys the sensibility of the whole body. There was some years since a beggar at Paris, part of whose skull had been removed, without injuring the brain, in consequence of a wound. This being healed, he wore a plate upon the place where the skull was wanting, to prevent the brain from being hurt by every accidental touch. For a small piece of money, this poor creature took off the plate, and allowed the brain to be gently pressed, by laying a handkerchief, or some such light substance upon it; this immediately occasioned a dimness of the sight and drowsiness;—the pressure being somewhat augmented he became quite insensible, with high breathing, and every symptom of a person in an apoplexy; from which state he never failed soon to recover upon the pressure being removed. As this experiment was attended with no pain it was often repeated, and always with the same effect.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers removed his GOLD AND SILVER THIMBLE and PENCIL CASE MANUFACTORY, from No. 60 south Second street, to No. 46 Chestnut street, three doors above Second—Where he will continue to manufacture, and keep constantly for sale, the above Articles, of a superior quality.—He thanks his Friends and the public for former favours, and will be a continuance of their patronage.

— JACOB STOCKMAN.

DAVID EVANS,

Of the late firm of David and Joseph Evans, has opened a Quaintership MOROCCO and BRASSERIE STORE, No. 27 Chestnut street, between Second and Front streets, where he will sell all kinds of Leather on Commission for Counter-Tasselled offices, and always keeps a general assortment of Moroccos, of various colours, on hand, also Brassers, Spun Silk and Thread, for those who may want.

Being brought up to the Tanning and Dyeing business himself a Judge of Leather and Silk, he will also receive Hides to sell on Commission. All which will be attended to with great care.

Aug 5—6.

PATENT SPRING SADDLES. J. LUKENS & SON,



HAVING purchased the exclusive right of manufacturing Mr. Nathan's newly invented, and highly approved PATENT SPRING RIDING SADDLES, within the city and county of Philadelphia, now offer for sale, and will keep constantly on hand at their Manufactories, Nos. 102, and 105, MARKET STREET, a good assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, constructed upon springs, which has been pronounced, by the best judges, to be the greatest improvement ever offered to the public; the Saddles being so constructed, as to be free from any liability to injure the horse's back, and to carry the rider with inconceivable ease.

N. B. The public are particularly requested to call at either of the above mentioned establishments, where they can see and judge for themselves, of the utility of the Spring Saddle, and likewise, if requested, be accommodated with one to ride or make trial of, where there is likewise, a complete assortment of the ordinary kinds of Saddles, Bridles, Travelling Trunks, Harness, Whips, Valises, &c.

All of which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail. net 26—6m

jan 4—6m*

ELIJAH LAWS, Jr.

jan 4—6m*